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**SPECIMENS OF THE DEEP-SEA FISH *HOLTBYRNIA ANOMALA* KREFFT
AND *PELLISOLUS FACILIS* PARR (TELEOSTEI, SALMONIFORMES,
PLATYTROCTIDAE) FROM OFF MADEIRA**

By GEOFFREY N. SWINNEY¹

With 1 table

ABSTRACT. *Holtbyrnia anomala* KREFFT and *Pellisolus facilis* PARR are reported for the first time off Madeira. The record of *P. facilis* is the first for the north-eastern Atlantic.

RESUMO. *Holtbyrnia anomala* KREFFT and *Pellisolus facilis* PARR são assinaladas pela primeira vez ao largo da Madeira. O assinalamento de *P. facilis*, constitui o primeiro registo da espécie para o oceano Atlântico nordeste.

Among the fish collected in a series of midwater trawl tows taken in the area 32°32'N to 32°21'N and 17°2'W to 16°34'W during October 1983 by the British research vessel 'Challenger' were two species of platytroctids not previously known from the vicinity of Madeira, *Holtbyrnia anomala* KREFFT, 1980 and *Pellisolus facilis* PARR, 1951. Both were caught in a rectangular midwater trawl with a mouth area of 50m² and cod-end mesh of 4.5mm. Further details of the gear used and its operation are given by CLARKE & PASCOE

¹ National Museums of Scotland, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1JF, U.K.

(1985) and SWINNEY (1990). Capture data for the specimens, which have been deposited in the Natural History collections of the National Museums of Scotland (NMSZ), are as follows:

Holtbyrnia anomala, NMSZ 1994.076.1, 101.mm SL., 32°24'N 16°38'W, 0-1800m, 'Challenger' cruise 14/83, haul 54, 24 October 1983, 06.35-11.10hr GMT.

Pellisolus facilis, NMSZ 1994.076.2, 87.5mm SL., 32°24'N 16°36'W, 0-1800m, 'Challenger' cruise 14/83, haul 64, 26 October 1983, 06.30-11.07hr GMT.

Meristic data for the two specimens are presented in Table 1.

H. anomala is known from the north-eastern Atlantic [i.e. the CLOFNAME/FNAME area as defined by HUREAU & MONOD (1973) and WHITEHEAD *et al.* (1984-86)] but has not been reported previously south of about 50°N, although it is known to occur in the eastern tropical Atlantic, from about 22°N south to about 18°S (MATSUI & ROSENBLATT, 1987; QUÉRO *et al.*, 1984; 1990). On the basis of the two dozen specimens then known, MATSUI & ROSENBLATT (1987) tentatively recognised two forms, distinguished by the number of fin-rays in their paired fins. Specimens from between 62°N and 22°N, had 13-15 pectoral rays and 8-9 pelvic rays, and were referred to the northern form; those occurring south of about 14°N had 15-17 pectoral rays and 9 pelvic rays and were distinguished as the tropical Atlantic form. Fin-ray counts (Table 1) indicate that the 'Challenger' specimen is of the tropical Atlantic form making it the most northerly record of this form.

P. facilis has a circum-global generally equatorial distribution (MATSUI & ROSENBLATT, 1987). It has been reported from the eastern tropical Atlantic between about 27°N and 21°S (KREFFT, 1976; MATSUI & ROSENBLATT, 1987; QUÉRO *et al.*, 1990) but not previously from the north-eastern Atlantic.

I am grateful to MALCOLM CLARKE for the opportunity to participate in 'Challenger' cruise 14/83, to RICHARD ROSENBLATT for the loan of comparative specimens and to MANUEL BISCOITO for translating the abstract to this paper.

	<i>H. anomala</i>	<i>P. facilis</i>
Dorsal fin rays	19	19
Anal fin rays	16	16
Pectoral fin ray	16(right)/15(left)	19/19
Pelvic fin rays	9/9	7/8
gill rakers	8+19	6+18
Lateral line scales	approx. 112	56
Lateral line pores	51	-

TABLE 1 - Meristic data for *H. anomala* and *P. facilis* captured during 'Challenger' cruise 14/83 off Madeira.

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NOTES ON TWO MADEIRA PLANTS

By N. C. H. KRAUSS ¹

The composite plant «Abundância» (*Eupatorium adenophorum* Spreng.) has been known in Madeira for many years. On July 24, 1962 I collected a second species of *Eupatorium*, *E. riparium* Schultz-Bip., confirmed by the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, England. This was growing in association with *E. adenophorum* in a damp area along a path near Monte. Both these species of *Eupatorium* are native to Mexico. I have seen *E. riparium* growing along a small stream in a ravine at the Desierto de los Leones, Distrito Federal, in the hills above Mexico City. Both species are pests in grazing land in Hawaii.

On November 7, 1960 I collected specimens of *Ulex minor* Roth (determined by Royal Botanic Garden, Kew) in the grassy hills above Ribeiro Frio. Since then I have seen it also at Encumeada and Santo da Serra. *Ulex europaeus* L. has been known in Madeira for a long time, but I have not seen any records of *U. minor*.

1) Entomologist, Hawaii State Department of Agriculture, Honolulu 14, Hawaii, U. S. A.